MIGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1854. m STANLEY, one of Mr. STEVENS'S party, says that the from Mississippi to the Paritie is 1,800 miles, that centry is rich and level, and the grade forty feet to the through Cadotte's Pass.

The Union of to-day is more decidedly in favor of the portow. Symmen and Chase will probably reply.

De call of the merchants, mechanics and others of your of for a meeting at the Tabernacle to preserve inviolate Missouri Compromise, has produced great consterns-

on in certain quarters. The Compromise men of 1850 insist that Douglas's bill senly a faithful carrying out of the Compromise measure E BELL is opposed to the bill on Indian grounds. Have perron will speak on it, but not this week, as he goes to

povidence to deliver a lecture Thave information from New-York of an event whose dails do not seemto have reached the public either through THE TRIBUSE OF any of its cotemporaries. I allude to a nner which took place at the Astor House on Wednesda wening, the 18th inst, in honor of DANIEL WEDSTE & memory. Some forty persons sat down to the table, all of then the special friends and admirers of the late statesman of Marshfield. It was neither a festive nor a funeral occasion, le rather a social interchange of recollections and sentiprots connected with the great man. George Grisw seeded, with HIRAN KETCHUM for Vice President Amo.

properkers were the Rev. Dr. Anans, the Hon. Moses GENSELL, THOMAS TILESTON, ESQ. CHARLES STETS Eq. Dr. FRANCIS, JANES S. THAYER, Esq. and Mr KETCH The remarks made by them and by others were not ach speeches as eloquent conversational narratives of insecure with Mr. Webster, remembrances of great orsions in his eareer, and approxistions of his goalus. E Stetson, with whom Mr Webster was on terms of pater listimacy and freedom than with parhaps or other gentleman present, tild some very intering anecdotes. So did Mr. Tileston and Mr Grinnell, th of whom en'oyed his familiar friendship. A'll the skers earnestly vindicated the memory of the great erafrom the charge of frequent intoxication, or even of the bitual use of liquors. It was stated that this charge bad no der basis than on the fact that after any great mental excion, as in a speech, Mr. Webster, from nervous exhans for would lose the control of his muscles, especially those of his knees, rendering it impossible for him to stand with of support. Several instances of this sort were referred when those who did not know that he had not tasted of upthing intoxicating supposed him to be under the influ-cee of wine or liquor. So, too, the charge that Mr. Websit was sometimes guilty of acting from the desire of popuby in opposition to his own sense of daty, was refuted si pronounced calumnious. But these were by no means is main points of the commemorative speeches; the denial of these and other unfavorable reports was merely accessory adaccidental, while the great positive qualities of Mr. Welster were dwelt upon with tender affection and enthu-The meeting was prolonged till a late hour after missight, and the party separated after an evening of soher and tempered enjoyment besitting the object which brought then together. There were reporters present who took notes not for the public, but in order that the naccdotes and narratives produced by the occasion might be proserved. I believe these notes are to be written out and pri-

sately published Your correspondent here who announced the death of Ir Bedisco, on Friday, was misinformed. He was in a chical and hopeless condition on that day, and the report # his demise was not surprising. You may rely upon it that DEAN's declaration, standing

nto the Compromise of 1850, in relation to Nebraska. he and Sonora, was well considered, and authoritatively sed. The Administration has indered it, and DEAN'S aleagues will stand square up to the test. The Administation plants itself on Douglas's Nebraska bill. The Cabimis a unit on this subject, and the ramors to the contrary matterly groundless.

M. BEDINI, the Pope's Nuncio, is still here. He attended the Postmaster General's party on Friday night, and is now the guest of Mr. SARTIGES, the French Minister. The thesisthat indignisies will be offered him in New York excitathe greatest indignation among Catholics, and even Protesants, here. The President and Secretary of State are grieved to hear that insults may be offered him. His visit herewas to bid the President and Secretary of State, (to view he brought letters from Pins IX, and Cardinal Antorelli, his Secretary of State,) adicu.

Mr. Bonisco is not dead, but there is no hope of his re-

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 22, 1853-111 P. M. There are no signs of the Niagara up to the present mount. She is now in her sixteenth day out. The weather here is clear and very cold, and a north-

west gale prevails. GREAT FIRE AT ROCHESTER-LOSS THREE HUN-DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1854. About 4 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in one of the stores under the Blossom Hotel, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that the whole block of buildings, from St. Paul's-st. east to Crystal Palace block,

one mass of ruins. The wind was blowing a stiff gale from the west. The rincipal sufferers are Mossrs. Wade and Osburn, druggists: James Davy, dining saloon; Bradstreet & Graves, shoe dealers; Maurice & Co., grocers; Oothout & Co., grocers; Wamsley & Brother's extensive honnet store; Morris, barber shop : Landon & Mooney, proprietors of the Blosson House, who sustain a heavy loss, having but \$4,000 insured on their furniture

Two blocks on North St. Paul-st., occupied as stores and busing houses, were also damaged. It is probably the larget fire that has ever been experienced here, the loss being estimated at \$300,000

[Second Dispatch.]
The loss, it is now thought, will not exceed \$150,000, about onehalf of which is covered by insurance. The occupants of the Blossom Hotel all escaped, and many of them managed to save their furniture and clothing.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CASTLETON, VERMONE, Castleton, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1854. Alarge fire broke out here about 7 o'clock last evening in the block of buildings occupied by Messra. Root and

Terlinson, merchants, and others. The entire block, consisting of five buildings, together win the buildings of Mesers. Burt and Preston, were de stoped. The flames were checked at Mr. Preston's, and

wee finally subdued at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Register Office was located in the burnt block, but

rds were all saved. The Western Hotel, which adiois Mr. Preston's house, had a narrow escape. the loss is heavy, but cannot yet be ascertained.

THE RAILROAD TROUBLES AT ERIE. Ears, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1854. he mob last night hung in effigy Mr. J. H. Walker, Di-of the Erie and North East Railroad, accompanying beset with shouts and yells like infuriated fiends. The

maland drunken excitement knows no bounds

The effigy, which is labelled the "Father of the Gauge Lers," yet dangles from the limb of the tree on which it Several citizens are absent at Pittsburgh, at tening the trial of Messrs. King and Lowrie, and nothing of expertance has transpired since the tearing down of the

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1854. Julge Irwin just decided that as the offense charged bgans Mayor King and Morrow B. Lowry, is made subject to indictment by the second section of the act of October, then, they cannot be held under the present process, and ust be discharged with costs.

THE WEATHER AT BOSTON-DEATH FROM

HYDROPHOBIA.

Boston, Jan. 22, 1854.

The weather cleared up last night, and a strong northwest gale prevailed. It has been very cold to day.

As interesting daughter of Eldridge G. Thompson, of Halifax, Mass., 6 years of age, was taken to Boston Hospital a few days since, and died to day of hydrophobia.

DEATH OF JUDAH TOURO. New Oblights, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854.

Judah Touro, well known for his benevolence, diad in this city on Wednesday night. His fortune is estimated at a million to a million and a half of dollars, and it is reported that the bulk of it is bequeathed to the public positions. r over due eastern mails were received here to AWFUL TORNADO IN OHIO. AWFUL TORNADO IN OHIO.

Keur V. moos, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1854.

Yesterday afternoon this section of the country was visues by the heaviest storm of wind, rain, shander and lightning, that we have experienced since is 18. A perfect tornade was experienced some six miles south of this. The town of Brandon was almost entirely destroyed, scarcely a house being left to mark the six of the place. Dr. Wheston was seriously if not fatally injured, and a Mrs. Smith was also badly hurt. The tornade was about half a mille wide, tearing up everything in its track, but the full extent of the damage we have not yet been able to learn. In streams have everthous their banks, and Ebenezer lake while attenuting to grows Arrestrong Kiver, last

In streams have everiflowed their banks, and Elecader las kins, while attempting to cross Arnastrong River. last are ning, was thrown from his buggy and drowned. Buckingham & Co is stable was struck by lightning and destroyed. The lower part of our town was almost inundated by the tremendous quantity of rain that fell, and our streets look more like rivers than thoroughfares. The damage must be very heavy, as the section through which the storm passed was thickly settled.

M. BEDINI-THE SOUTHERN MAIL, &c. M. Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, is not to our knowledge,

New Orleans papers of Sunday last are received, but contain no news of interest.

The bark Wright brings nothing important from Rio.
Holders of coffee were awaiting more favorable advices

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1854.

By the bark Wright we have Rio Janeiro dates to the late. There is no political news of interest.

The market for Coffee was dull at prices ranging from 13 11c. Flour was selling at \$23. FROM RIO JANEIRO.

MINISTER GADSDEN.
CHARLESTON Friday, Jan. 20, 1854.
Mr. Gad-den leaves here for Washington on Menday.

OM NEW-ORLEANS-HEAVY DEFALCATION BY A MERCHANT-MESSAGE OF THE GOV ERNOR OF LOCISIANA. New ORLEASS, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1854.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1851.

I orbes Allison, a merchant, and President of the St.

Andrew's Society of this city, is reported to have absoched. His defalcations are said to be over \$40,000.

The Governor's Message was delivered to-day, and is reported to be strongly in favor of the annexation of Cuba

CUTTING, WALBRIDGE AND PERKINS IN THE HOUSE

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854. The Congressional proceedings for this week closed in the

Senate yesterday, and the House to day-the Senate being in assion twelve and the House fifteen hours in six days. It is said that the several Committees require time to conaider and report upon the business before them; but one would suppose that some time could be devoted to session business, and still leave time sufficient for Committee labor. The truth is, that with few important exceptions, Co gress seen are idle and indifferent to the public business. There are 250 members of the House, more than one half of whom are new members. Many of them came here impressed with new members. Many of them came have hapressed when their own local importance at home, and become myrified and disappointed to find that an ordinally member of Concresses of no particular account or consideration whatever in Washington. Some new members are active, enterprising and industrious men at home, and they come here resolved "to do something;" but they soon discover "it's resolved to do santeling. Our costs soon accommodate themselves to the provailing idleness, conviviality and dissipation. The life of a Congressman is surrounded with temptations, which frequently rain his subsequent business and demestic habits, and very seldom contribute to his own oner or the public weal

temptations, which frequently rain his subsequent business and demestic arbits, and very seldem contribute to his own hence or the public weal.

The House to day again resolved itself into a mass meeting, and the fight between the Hards and Softs was resumed. Air Currivo led off, in reply to Mr. Houses of yesterday, in vindication of himself and his Hard associates, and in showing up the political "twistings in and 'twistings out" of the Softs. His speech was less racy and attractive than his previous imposmpts and impulsive of fort; he has, however, established a size envisible reputation as a congressional debater, and no one yet has appeared his equal. After Mr. Cutting finished, Mr. Westmoor entered the ring and took a till at the Hards, and although he cried aloud and spared not, nobody was killed or wanned. Next followed Gen. Watantone, and with manly countenance and someons enunciation he declined participating in the fight in a place dedicated to higher and nobler conflicts. He declared himself a "Na" itenal Democrat," and his present purpose was simply, to protest against and denounce the unwarmatable, offensive and despotic interference of the Executive branch of the Government in the politics of the State of New York. He called it an invasion of the sovereign rights of the State—a corrupt and officious exercise of power and patronage—an act so detestable and so despotic, that none but slaves or service affects the first force of the Free Soll Democrats—in Massachussetts, another Cabinet Minister interferes to "crush out" the Free Sollers, and the same Cabinet Minister interferes to democrat and elect a Secessomist to the United States Secale in Mississiph. Such inconsistent and detestable interferences by Cabinet Ministers to influence freemen in the exercise of a freeman's most precious right cannot be submitted to, said Gen Walbridge, without the solean protest and indignant denouclation of my constituents. The General's protest was dignified, appropriate, and with no expressed or mental reservatio

The teneral's protest was against, appropriate, and with an expressed or mental reservation.

Next came Mr. Bishop Penkins of St. Lawrence Co., and he occasioned continuous laughter. The old gentleman was in good humor, and tried to tell the trath, I believe. He admitted he was a Soji—that he voted for Vax Burnx to defeat Cass—that he was opposed to admitting Tessa or any more Slave States, because free labor and slave labor could not coulesce. They were more antagonisslave inhor could not coalesce. They were more antagonis-tical than the Hards and Softs. Look at the "Old Domintion with more territory, greater agricultural and mana-incturing resources than all New England; she is poor and growing poorer, while New England is rich and growing richer; the one has alave labor and the other free labor; rand that accounts for the "milk in the cocoanat." He said the New York Hards were the same men and the policical descendants of the same men, who composed the Corservative party of New York, headed by Ex Senator Talmadge. That if the Hards and Softs united, they could Inhmedge. That if the Hards and Softs united, they could make Marey or Dickinson U.S. Senator and defeat Seward; that he liked Marey better than Dickinson, and would vote for Dickinson to defeat \$ gyard. But if here was no union, and he did not, Make there would be then "Bill Seward" would beat them foth. That a union of Hards and Silver Graya could not defeat Seward—that a union of Softs and Abolitionists could not defeat him, and he hoped the Hards would not continue madong, because the Softs had the best offices, but return to he platform and they should be provided for in due time. During this extraordinary Congressional dissertation there the platform and they should be provided for in due time. During this extraordinary Congressional dissertation there was frequent calling to order for "calling names," much loud laughter and clapping of hands. Mr. O.r., the Chairman, said the proceedings were disorderly, undigained and disgraceful, and endeavored to stop the applause—and then the old gentleman (Mr. Parkins) innocently remarked, by way of apology, that he was not to blame, for he was sure he was incapable of saying anything worthy of clapping; and then followed increased applause. As he took his seat Mr. Wade, an Abolitonist, took the floor, and will speak on Monday. Mr. Wade is from Cleveland, Ohio, an able lawyer, an original thinker, and has a sledge hammer, pulverizing way of speaking—he will made the furfix, generally. But the people may well ask, in view of all this—cui bono!

Iowa.-A Democratic State Convention met at Iowa City

The Dubuque Herald (Adamantine) says that resolutions ndorsing the course of the Democratic Congress offered in the State Convention, and laid on the table

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company are about to commence building a new bridge across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, which will increase the present facilities of the road, and lessen the time between the two cities nearly an hour.

The Detroit Inquirer is a new daily and weekly established by Ruíus Hosmer and Theo. Williams. Mr. Hosmer was formerly editor of The Daily Advertiser, which he conducted with dignity and ability. He proposes to discuss public questions in an independent spirit, but to devote his journal not exclusively nor chiefly to politics. We heartily

TERRESSEE.- The Knowelle Whig is informed that Col. Watkins will be a candidate for Congress in the 1st district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Brookins Campbell.

EXENSIVE ROBBERT.—The dry goods store of Messrs. George White & Co., on the corner of Broadway and Sceubenst. Albany, was entered between the hours of half-past eight and half-past nine o'clock on Thursday night, and robbed ofsalks, satins, and velvets to the values of \$5,000 or \$6,000. It appears the robbers effected an entrance into the building through a window of the cellar way fronting on James st., from thence up and through a passage way in the rear of the store to the yard, on which there is a door opening into the store. Three auger holes were horsed into this door and a piece broken out which crabled the burglars to remove a heavy wooden bar and iron bolt, by which the door was fastened. The robbery was discovered by the young man who seeps in the store was discovered by the young man who sleeps in the store about 10 o clock last night, scarce an hour and a baif after he had closed it. As near as could be ascertained, thirteen piles of rich and valuable silks had been taken, cleven boxes of tests, and one piece of velvet which alon to it is supposed that the bulk of the goods sy in a sleigh, for there were marks of sic

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF NEW YORK.

For Bunors.-The Celline atcamer Bable sailed for Liverpool on Saturday with 52 passengers.
THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS - The George Law and the

Ster of the West sailed on Saturday mouning from the lower bay, having been kept over night by the fog From China.—Three clippers, the Swardish, the Surprise and the Staghound. On the first Philip Burgoye, renman, jumped overboard in the China Sea and was drowned. The second lost Henry Francis Malherbe, a Swiss sailor, who fell overboard ; and the latter lost George

Wilson, sailor, who died of dwenterry.

Lost At SEA.—The brig Harp arrived yesterday from River Gambia. Mr. Burroughs, first officer, was knocked overboard and drowned. The brig had heavy weather, and her crew sick most of the time.

(By Telegraph)
VIOLENT GALE AT SANDY HOOK.
SANDY HOOK, Salurday, Jan. 21—5 P. M. A very heavy gale prevails from the N. N. W. The bark P. E. Hazletine, from New Orienns for this port, is at anchor in the bay, and fast dragging on shore, and will certainly come on unless assistance arrives within two hours. The bark Asa Sawver, bound out this afternoon to St. Mark's, is at anchor on the east side of the Hook, with her bowsprit carried away close to her bow. The loose rigging hangs on her side and on deck, with the spars in the water.

The vessel appears to lay easy.

BRITISH SHIP SIR CHARLES NAPIER ASHORE, Erc.

CHARLESTON, Saurday, Jan. 21, 1854.

The British ship Sir Charles Napier, from Liverpool for Savannah, is ashore 20 miles south of Tybee. The weather is favorable, and she is likely to be got off. Her cargo con-

sists of salt and 200 tuns of railroad iron.

The brig Isabella, from Belfast, Me., for Savannab, put in eith split sails, &c. John Page, of Bangor, a passenger,

had fractured his leg.

The ship Sir Charles Napier, before reported ashore, was got off uninjured, and arrived at Savannah on Friday.

THE REPORTED LOSS OF THE BRIG MARY JAAE, Erc.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. U., 1854—10 A. M.

The report of the loss of the brig Mary Jane still lacks The Canada, outward bound, arrived here about 1 o'clock vesterday morning and sailed again for Liverpool two

hours afterward. [The report about the Mary Jane affirms that she went ashore near the Jedore Ledges, 70 miles east of Halifax. a most dangerous place

SAN FRANCISCO FUND.

A meeting of the Committee was held on Saturday morning in the Board Room of the New Insurance Building -- Mr. P. Perret in the Chair. Mr. Tileston, Treasurer, announced that the sum in his hands amounted to \$14,700. Substquently, Mr Cunard gave in \$950, Mr. Kingsland \$700, and the Board of Underwriters \$1,000, making a total of \$17,550. This sum was voted to be disposed of as follows: To the Captains of the Three Bells, Kilby and Antarctic, each \$2,500, a gold medal, and sliver pitcher or tea service,

To the mates of the above three ships, \$250 and a gold medal each.

To the second mates, \$200 each and a gold medal. To the petty officers, \$100 each and a gold medal. To the Seamen, \$50 each and a silver medal. To the Captain of the Lucy Thompson, a service of

plate, to cost \$1,000, and a gold medal.

To the mate of the Lucy Thompson, \$250 and a gold To the other officers of the Lucy Thompson, a gold medal each, and half the amount in money awarded to the officers

of like grade, of the first named three ships. To the seamen of the Lucy Thompson, each \$25 and a

Recolled, Tisst the public be notified that the sam contamplated y the terminities to be raised for the captains and others concerned saving the passengers and crew of the stemmistip San Practice as leng attained, and that the Committee propose farther to extend their services in aid of a like issuitable object, and will therefore nuttime to receive through their Trussurer. Thomas Tileston, Esq., other subscriptions to be applied and added to the funds of the like Saving Economical Association which is, and has been mobily usaged in rewarding those performing acts of heroism and bravery.

Mr. Tileston subscribed heartily to this resolution. He considered this institution as one of the most noble in existence, though it was comparatively little known in this City. It had life-boats and stations on the Jersey and Long Island shores, and many a shipwrecked mariner had reason to bless it. This institution has already distributed a very large amount of medals to those deserving, and in some instances money. He mentioned this to show that money contributed to it would be well bestowed, and he felt assured that such appropriation would be satisfactory to every gentleman who would put his name on their subscription

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The Committee on Plate was instructed to distribute the money voted to the sailors at once. They were also empowered to cell a public meeting, for the purpose of prescuting the plate to the officers. The meeting then adjourned.

RESCUE OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.-The Committee of the Common Council, consisting of Alds. Blunt, Hoffmire and Lord, and Councilmen Wild, Hodgkinson and Seely, waited on Saturday forenoon, pursuant to resolution, upon Capt Robert Crighton of ship Three Bells. (who, with his gallant officers and crew, were so instrumental in the rescue of the passengers and crow of the San Francisco,) and tendered to him, agreeably to said resolution, the thanks of the Corporation and citizens of New York, for the humane and noble conduct displayed by himself and crew on that occasion, and inviting him to meet the citizens of New-York, in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, at such time as may suit his convenience. We understand the invitation was accepted, and that Capt. C. will meet such ladies and gentlemen as may call upon him at the Governor's Room on Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

at the Governor's Room on Thursday next at 11 o clock.

[By Telegraph.]

THE SAN FRANCISCO RESCUERS.

BALTHOOR, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1854:

A subscription list has been opened at the Exchange toward the testimonial to the San Francisco rescuers.

We have no mail south of Washington this morning.

Bostow, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1854.

The amount subscribed in this city for a testimonial to the San Francisco rescuers now reaches \$6,000.

We are in the midst of an old fashioned January thaw, and our streets are almost impassable. It has been raining with brief intervals since yesterday morning.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. NOTT.

PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE.

Last evening this venerable clergyman delivered a sermon at the South Dutch Church, Fifth av., corner of Twenty-first st., which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Dr. Nott, who is now over 80 years of age, was elected President of Union College in 1804, and the present prosperity of that institution is mainly due to his exertions. He has also obtained a just celebrity for his labors in the field of practical mechanics. As a pulpit orator he is considered to have few equals. Dr. Nott, whose present appearance is that of a venerable gray headed man with a benevolent and intellectual countenance, and a figure above the middle hight.

by the aid of a staff and the arm of a friend. He took as his text, Matthew xvi , 26 : For what is a man prefited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own sool-or what shall a man gain in eachange for his

but stooped with years, ascended the pulpit with difficulty,

And then spoke the following words:

The strictness of gospel precepts, and the severity of gospel discipline, are, to a vain and pleasure seeking world, an objection which does not admit of an answer; and hence the frequent pauses which mark the progress of a course of sin. Conscience and inclination are at variance; duty and life cross each other; and the interroptions which none can avoid show that conscience has still a voice that is heard, and duty still a claim that cannot, as yet, be wholly silenced. Pressed on the one hand by the mandates of Jebovah, and on the other by the immense sacrifice of worldty pleasures; anxious on the one hand to seems this world, and loath on the other to lose his interest in the next, the sinner pauses, hesitates, endeavors to combine these two larring interests, and to keep friends with both God and Manmon; but, finding this impossible, inclination decides his destiny; the structle ceases, and his soul is sacrificed to gain the world. If it be that to enter heaven a man must pluck out his right eye and cut off his right hand, to guide him to what decision he should make, Jeans Christ introduces the interregatory in the text in the science and incurrent concess. It sometimes refers to the present life only, were that its use term the meaning would be that And then spoke the following words: different senses. It sometimes ruture to the present life only; were that its use here the meaning would be that

nothing which costs life can be counted gain-but the stone is a more important one as is plain from the recordlog words—" unportant one as is plain from the newed-log words—" unpower will save he live shall live it?" and from the words which follows: " the Son of man shall " one and reward every man according to his works. In the light of eternity, and with reference to the allottomers of the judgment day. Jesus Christ puts the interrocatory in the text. The soul is that within you will be perceived, rea-cons, suffer and enjoys. These are the attributes orbitally in cate its nature and display its value—a value rain attry trained oding all material objects; for by have much done the plain of a man accord. transecoding all material objects: for by haw much the spirit of a man exceed in worth the ground be r spon or the heavens that stretch above him! N

spon or the heavens that stretch above min! Not the second are so vast as his desires nor the ligatings or rapid as his thoughts. Nor earth, ocean, nor heaven deflares the glary of God as does man's soul. "He said Let there be light, and there was light; but he be about he breath of life, the inspiration of aimself, into man, and be became a living soul, alone assimilated to God. for the western a living soul, alone assimilated to God. for the western a living soul, alone assimilated to God. for the western a living soul, alone assimilated to God. for the western a living soul, alone assimilated to God. for the western and the constant of the control of the brighter than they appeared to the eye of Noah, nor is the firmaniest more respleadent than on the first morning when the hand of the Almighty spead it out. The progress even of the vegetable and animal singdom is confined within very narrow limits. No flower of modern grewth exceeds in beauty and fragrance the ancient "rose" of Sharen and the filly of the valley. The spider does not weave its web more skillingly, nor the anilabor more industriously, than whom Soloma took from them lessons of wisdom. Adam saw becats as beautiful anid as strong as those which roam our forests. They have but retraced the same narrow circle, and all that is to be said of them is they lived, they eat, they deank, they died. The body of man, indeed, soon reaches its utimest stature, but the growth of his soul is perpetual. Mar died. The body of man, indeed, soon reaches its util sit status, but the growth of his soul is perpetual. Mar vellous is the progress of the species, nor less mervellous that of the individual. What an amazing reach does the human mind make during the revolution of a few shor years. The little boy who, rocked in the cradle, viewed with delighted eyes the flame of his nurse's candle new courts the stars and measures their orbits. The scale ascends from idea to idea, from glory to glory without ever reaching the limit of intellectual atrainment because Almichty God has said. "Hitherto shalt thou go "but no further." It is the same with respect to holiness; a greater transformation takes place in the heart of the "but no further." It is the same with respect to holiness; a greater transformation takes place in the heart of the men whom the spirit of God lubabits; faith, hope and charity are strengthened by exercise; the virtues assume a greater transformation mass place in the series assume that shows the spirit of God limbility faith, hope and charity are strengthened by exercise, the virtues assume a hotier line affection is borne with calmer hamility; obstacles are surmounted with more subline fortitude. And it is the same with respect to sin. It as some progression takes place while the soul is receding from God-implety becomes more inequitous, test more lecherous, vengeance more revengeful; designs of blacker intent seize the mind, the restraints of conscience are overcome; the last its of morality is broken; the soul is more potent in evil; all the families are more malignant, till no shade interroses to distinguish the sinner on earth from the sinner is hell. It is the same with respect to the capacity of enjoying and suffering; the new born infant feels no want but hanger, and in death itself suffers but a single pang. How namerous the joys and sorrows, how poignant the but husger, and in death itself suffers but a single pang. How numerous the loys and sorrows, how poignant the august, how ecstatic the rapture of youth! Manhood comes, and new sources of joy and sorrow open, new ligaments bind more closely to friends, to country, to the world. From the group of beings around him, the individual selects friends, the companion of his youth, the partner of his bosom. A newera commences: he becomes the father of a family; children spring up around him, who in their turn become parents, and a numerous progeny encircles him; he cannot but reciprocate their symmathies; nature compels him—his very being is identified with theirs. Nor is this participation contined to kindred; his heart expands itself upon his country; he shares in its glory and is humbled in its discrete. Nor is his country the limit; for sometimes affection is capable of a wider range; and all the posterity of Atian, all the intailingent creatures of God, become objects of interest, sources of pleasure and joy. The cap of human happiness is To the seamen of the Lucy Thompson, each \$25 and a giver medal.

A service of plate valued at \$1,000 and a gold medal to Lieut Murray, of the Navy.

A service of plate valued at \$1,000 and a gold medal to Capt. Watkins.

To Mr. Marshall, Chief Engineer of the San Francisco, \$250 and a gold medal.

To the first mate of the San Francisco, \$250 and a gold medal.

To the second mate of the San Francisco, \$250 and a gold medal.

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The following resolution was read by Mr. Lowe:

Received, That the public be notified that the sam contemplated forces, and the forcest trees themselves crumble to dust. The Tiber is not a river of life; the Andes are not every sample and trees the second mate in be raised for the captains and others concerned by the Captains and others concerned to the second mate of the standard proposition. The soul of man has immortality, an attribute so sublime as to give consequence to whatever personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubber of personses it. We have no unfading flower, no shrubb eatures of God, become objects of interest, sources asure and joy. The cap of human happiness is completely full. Whither will this progression lead appeared from the map of nature; the humblest mound would awale descriptions, were it evertasting; but none is, nor any star which shines, nor any counst which crosses the firmement, so far as God and Nature have revealed to us, the highest purpose of all that is merely animal is performed here, and, dying, they perish. But the humblest being that is immortal, is of more value than the Cherabina, if deprived of immortality. Between these two conditions, who would hesitate: a human being, with the Kingdem of God throughout eternity; and Gabriel with a life of thousands of years, then to be hotted out of the map of being! This is a subject of a breadth and depth which never has been adequately discussed and never can be. The common consent of all nations, whether derived from perception or intuition, acknowledges the connection between time and eternity—it is equally interwoven in the fables of classic song and the dremms of the dwellers by the Ganges and the Missouri. Moreover, in all countries the grave yard awakes a sentiment of awe! an instinct so universal proclaims a strong conviction in the soul of man that the proclaims a strong conviction in the soul of man that the spirit of the dead, though invisible, are not extinct. If the spirit of the dead, inough invisible, are not extinct. If the spirit perish with the body, human dust is no more valuable than that of the beast of the field. Man's first wish is for endless happiness; annihilation is an after thought, a dreadful thought, which no man forms till he wishes the deity extinct. What a depth of borror lies beneath the thought! Immortality alone can solve the crigma of human hape. But it is not on such arguments as these that the Christian bases his hope; it is second, for him that the who made the soul has declared. arguments as these that the Christian bases his hope; it is enough for him that He who made the soul has declared that it shall exist forever; it is more than life, it is immor-tality that is brought to light in the gospel. It declares that some will be called forth to the resurrection of life, some to the resurrection of damnation; the righteous and unrighteous lie down together in the sepulchre, assemble together at the judgment-seat of God, but there the sepa-ration will take place. Everjasting life! Death second together at the judgment-seaf of God, but there the separation will take place. Everlasting life! Death eternal! Weigh well the import of these fearful words, and remember what has been said of endless progression. Select an individual as an object of contemplation; measure his growing faculties; follow him to the bed of death, to the judgment seat, to the eternity beyond it. Where is that growing faculties: follow him to the bed of death, to the judgment seat, to the eternity beyond it. Where is that being now! Perhaps in heaven; perhaps in hell. Follow him further. In heaven there is for him progression through millions of millions of years, intelligence increased, virtue exalted, capacity for happiness expanded. Follow him beyond that period, and still being continues, and progression quickens in righteousness and enjoyment. But perhaps that being, the object of contemplation, is not in heaven. I will not agitate that question new; but, having glanced at the career of which celestial minds are capable, I ask what in their impartial estimation is now that being, the object of thy contemplation—a being once rocked in his mother's cradle, and whose eve hung delighted on the luster of his narse's candle! What is the grandeur, what the awaleness of his condition? What is the grandeur, what the awaleness of his condition? What is the grandeur, what the awaleness of his condition? Such knowledge is too wonderful for us, we cannot attain it. Take the humblest in this assembly; and such is the tenor of his being, such the value of his soul. And in conclusion, I ask, as it is so, "What is a man "profited if he should gain the whole world and lose his "own soul." Oh God! deprive me of the world, of all my friends, confine me to a bed of sickness, give my body to pain, or to martyrdom, if such be Thy will, but east no my soul away: save it for thyself! May Almighty God apply these truths to our hearts, make them valuable to our souls for Christ's sake. Amen.

souls, for Christ's sake. Amen. LINEN MANUFACTURES AND THE TARIFF To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Not having seen a response to an article published in The Tailure a short time ago, requesting information on the probable effects of the proposed alteration of the tariff on Linen Manufactures. I beg to effer a few remarks which may tend to show the injustice of the measure to the Agriculturist as well as the Manufasturers.

ply these truths to our hearts, make them valuable to

The Agriculturist is at present protected by a duty of 15 per cent on flax, and the Manufacturer by a duty of 10 per cent. on the manufactured goods, which thus far protects both interests. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to take the duty off linens, blenched and unbleached, and still retain the duty on flax, which is the surest and heaviest blow he could strike at linen manufac ing. It is well known to every one conversant with linea manufacturing in this country, that the American fiex, as it has hitherto been brought to market, has been unfit for fine goods; the manufacturer is thus obliged to draw his supplies from abroad, paying in some cases as high as 27 cents per lb. for Dutch and Flemish. That the manufacturing of flax under the present tariff is remunerative is undoubted. The flax culture is equally so. Then why not let both alone ! Flax factories are rapidly increasing ; our farmers are beginning to be alive to the importance and value of the flax crop the most approved methods of culture are beginning to be adopted; the old system of dew rotting will give place to water rotting, as it is generally practiced in Holland, Belgium. France and Ireland, and which is decidedly superior to any system now in use here. American water rotted flax

the best dew rotted was worth only 10 cents which bught improved systems of rotting. In Scotland, England and Imland, large establishments are in operation for the costing of flux by worm water, which it is said produce a a su perfor article, and pays well. It is highly probable that an establishment of the same hind will be erected in Lower Canada this season. Gentlemen from Canada nave visited the factories in Scotland and England, and obtained all the section practical information on the subject Our own people will do as much, if not more, than the Caradians are likely to do, provided there is a home market. But if Mr. Guthrie's measure were to pass, what would be the result? The principal factories to the United States would be shut forced to draw our supplies from Europe, we go to the same markets as the British and Irish manufecturers, they pay no duty on flax and would be allowed the same privilege on the manufactured goods here. while for the right to compete with our rivals in our own markets to would be obliged to pay 15 per cent on all dan we imported although the quality of flax could not be had here. Owing to the increased demand for flax it sells ware ily at 1/ W is in this market, while if the same article were bought for exportation it would not be worth over 7 or the Such is the value of a home market. If the duties taken off the manufactured article the surest way of lenfitting the farmer would be to take the duties off flax by so doing some encouragement would be given to manufac turing, the farmer would soon discover that a home market without protection was better than protection without a home market. It may be instructive to glance at the increase of flax culture and manufacturing in Ireland A quarter of a century ago there was not a single spinning factory. In 1839 there were 15,000 spindles in operation: in 1850 they had increased to 326,000; and in 1853 they numbered 500,000, 100,000 having been added in 1832 In 1848 there were 50,836 agree under the flax crop, in 1840, 60,814 acres in 1850, 91,040 acres; in 1831, 138,619 acres; in 1852, 134,009 acres; and in 1853, 175,495 acres. At the esent time there are nearly as many spindles in the State of Massachusetts alone as there was in Ireland fifteen years ago. Not taking into account the bagging factories in the West, there are in the United States over 21,000 spindles. Over one-half of this number spin fine yarn for weaving, or for sewing threads; the remainder manufactures carpet yerns, shoe threads, twines, &c. The amount of flax mannisctured may be estimated at 0,000,000 lbs., the value of which may be estimated at \$800,000. There is not one valid reason why we should not go forward, if the Irish in fourteen years have increased their trade from 15,000 to 506 000 spindles, is it unreasonable to suppose that Americans can do as much, if not more, in the same time What a bright future is open before us if we will only be true to ourselves, and not ruin a rising trade by ill timed unwise legislation. It is not surprising that the Belfast Chamber of Commerce should look with a jealous eye on the increase of manufactures here. They know well that now is the time to strike a blow if they wish to succeed; if we are let alone for five years it might then be too late. They have done all they can by memorializing her Majesty's Government to instruct their Minister at Washington to use all his influence with the American Government, for the purpose of obtaining the repeal of the duties on linens. We wait with some interest the decision of the question -whether the influence of the British Minister or the interest of the American people shall have weight with Congress. If the duties are taken off linens it would be but an act of justice to ramit the duties paid on flax machinery and in future to admit machinery duty free, as well as flax. The Moonshine Railroad and patent extensions are talked of as nothing less than swindling operations. Is this tariff revision to be classed under the same head? Can any of your knowing correspondents at Washington tell us how many members are en gaged to push this question through Congress? How much s paid per head for their patriotism, and who are the purchasers ! Your obedient servant. Lenningburgh, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1854.

A COLORED MAN'S REPLY TO JOHN MITCHEL.

Sin : The following language used by you in the second number of your paper surprises me : I cannot compre-

We dony that it is a crime, or a wrong, or even a peccadillo, to ild alaxs, to buy slaves, to sell slaves, to keep alaxes to their work dicering or other needful contion. For our part, we wish we had good plantation well stocked with healthy negroes in Ala-ma." Taught as I have been to regard the oppression of man in sny form as something more than a mere peccadillo, or

wrong, whether in Ireland or America-black or white. and that of the American bondman a crime of deepest dye, I beg for myself, and those from whom I have been hus taught, that you will more fully enlighten us upon a matter so long regarded by us as of such vital importante. but which perchance we may have misunderstood.

You say you saw enough of slavery at home to engage all your sympathies and energies when there; and even go so far as to reprimand Mr. Haughton, for finding it in his heart to look abroad to America With what show of consistency, now that you are in America, can you look abroad to Ireland, and continue to expand those same sympathics and labors only for the oppressed there, without one word in behalf of the downtrodden around you here in America?

But you throw some light upon this point by saying, that the subject of freedom for the oppressed in America was always distasteful to you and your coadjutors. May I cak if this distaste, or rather this endorsement of American bendage, is because of the happy condition, or because of the color of the bondmen ? If because of the condition, then the European oppressors have but to change their modes or forms of oppression, so that the miserable vic-tims for whom you have labored, may be well fed, and well-clothed, and become fat and healthy, and you will be quite as ready as they to hold and coerce them to labor ; yea, more-buy, sell and fing them when needful.

What sentiments are these! Whence comes this new loctrine? Who is not startled by it? What more than the inculcation of such sentiments, tends to debase the Irish people to the lowest depths of mental depravity; greatly unfitting them for the exalted station of freemen.

Who, better than you, Sir. knows, that, that dograded condition, superadded to a crowd of hollow hearted leaders, men who can inculcate such sentiments—leaders to whom the idea of universal freedom was always distasteful—enters largely into the cause of the failure of Irish emancipa-

How could Irishmen, how could Ireland under such leaders, be fitted to strike a blow that would break the chains that have so long held them down to earth?

But if because of the color of the victims of American oppression, you have so stoutly refused to listen to the oftrepeated story of their wrongs, then I apprehend the perionn champions of freedom have a far nobler idea of it, and a far higher claim than yours. While your O Gormans, your Meaghers, your Dillons, and Mitchels, would buy sell, hold and flog oppressed Americans, our Wards, Douglasses, Penningtons, Smiths and Garnetts, true champions of freedom, would at one blaw strike the fetters from off the limbs of the oppressed of every bue or clime on Is it because they are black, that you would do this

thing? And because they are black, is liberty to them less. dear! Because they are black are they less fitted to have. and enjoy, or exercise its privileges? Comparisons be tween the black and Irish populations are as distasteful o me as the subject of American freedom is to you; but ce you force it upon me, then listen! Who better than you, Sir, knows, that notwithstanding the powerful influences of the Press, and every other human machinery con-ceivable set in operation to aid and boost up the Irish in America, the veriest slave in Alabama, or the lowest free-black that beaks in the shades of the North, is not so low sunken as are thousands of this same Irish population, this day, here in democratic America: so do the instincts of degradation cling to them; while on the other hand thousands of colored Americans have a far higher appreciation of liberty, and a juster estimate of true manhood, than the most cultivated of Irishmen, if the sentiments I have quoted from your paper be taken as a fair criterion ? Go visit the dens and hovels of your countrymen here

in free America; though with all the advantages of her institutions; with friends at every door to help themsuade them-nay, even pull them up; and observe the coverty and fifth in which they still wallow. I have seen nore wretchedness and misery beneath one Irish roof, than on. Sir, can find within any twenty abodes of colored people in either of the cities of New York, Brooklyn or Willlamsburg.

Go to our Alms-Houses and Prisons, to our Societies for relief, to the cold and dreary lanes of our cities, and tell me, if you will, the result of your examination. The occasional shrunken black you will chance to meet, whose whole long life has been one of bitter servitude and neglect, will hardly compensate for the numbers of your own miserable countrymen stambled over at every turn : nor yet answer as an offset to the thrifty class of the colored population fast rising in these cities.

Go, count the innumerable groggeries those sinks of death that infest certain localities of our cities, and the bleated forms you shall there find; follow them to their shodes, and witness the bruised limbs and blockened area their wives and children-behold in youder shanty the eletted blood pool, and listen to the stifled death-grean; follow thence to the very laws of the gallows, and then write with the same pen you did the notorious paragraph I have quoted, what manner of menthese are.

Are these the ones whom you would own, buy, sell and flog in America? I provyou go back. Sir, if your parels of bonor or privilege allow you to your haughty European oppressors, and get them to change their forms of tyranny, they can; and you may, perchance, buy, sell and flag there a class, as yet far lower down in the scale of humanity than the colored people of America, whem you so wantenly set upon, yet who are nobly struggling to throw off the yoke, and break their chains; and who, when this is done, will be ready, if need be, to assist the structling to illions of Europe, whether they be tound in the dangeon, a the auction block, or beneath the lash on the potate a the auction of some Irish oppressor.

A Colored American

THE FREEMAN'S LAMENT For The Tribune Hang your barps on the willows, ye outcosts of Erin, Whose weary feet rest on Columbia's share. Give a vent to your grief as we bring the and bler in,

And rend all your garments-John Mitchel 's no more

In the dark vale of shadows his form is fast fading, We would fain have retained him, but death claimed his fee, Said all was his own that was found retrograding -

Then on inquest was held-Verdict, Felo de se To the gleomiest limbo in all purgatory. To the limbo of tyrants his soul has gone down;

There fetters and seourges are emblems of glory, And fiends like Legree bear the palm of renown. But where Liberty's Eagle plumes her bright plaions-Wi ere Hope cheered the world when a Washington

led-When the victims of despots hall Freedom's dominion, Ther e Freedom is shricking "John Mitchel is dead."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trilmer.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trismor.

Sin: An Irishman was asked by an Englishman, What are the grievances that Ireland complains of? How did England oppress her? The Irishman caumerated several, among which is one that the Englishman desires, namely, that an extra duty is imposed on several articles manufactured in Ireland when transmitt d into England. Now, as you are the most reliable source for information on the subject, will you be kind enough to inform us through your valuable paper what are the articles, if any, and the duty pro-rate paid.

Answer.—There formerly were Edition law and a series of the complete Answer.—There formerly were British laws enacted ex-

pressly to discourage and destroy Irish Manufactures be we believe none of these are now in existence. Indeed, since all Ireland's Manufactures but that of Linen have been crushed, and her Trade almost reduced to that with England, it would be abound to retain on the statute books acts which would be odious and no longer operative. - Ed.

SHEVER AND GOLD FROM THE GILA AND COPPER MINES IN NEW MEXICO

From The St. Louis Republican, Jan 15.

From The St. Louis Republican, Jan 15.

Yesterday we had the opportunity of examining some specimens of gold brought in by Major Steen, of the United States Dragoons, from the vicinity of the Copper Mines in New Mexico, in the neighborhood of Fort Web ter, where he has been stationed. The specimen is from surface washings, but sufficient to show that the precious metal exists there, and subsequent washings will, doubt less, prove its existence in larger quantities.

Maj. Steen has also a sample of the gold found on the River San Fedro, which empties into the Gila River from the South, in the Mexican province of Sonora, near where the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as projected by Mr. Bartlett, strikes the Gila. The San Pedro is the only stream entering the Gila from the South. Beyond the mountains are the ranches of San Bernardino and Santa Cruz, and on the other side of the San Pedro is Taos Leon, places mentioned by Col Cook in his expedition for California. It is from this mine that the gold inhites, used by the Indians, are procured Mr. Asbrey alludes to them, and Dr. Abadie, of the United States Array, sent some of them to Maj. Walker, of this city.

The Major has, also, specimens of silver from the mines of Saint Andrews, which are supposed to be the richest that have yet been discovered. The specimens were obtained by melting the ore in an Iren Isdle. In a common free. The mines are in a north east direction from Don Ana, and about cighty miles from EI Paso. The Major expendents the whole country as abounding in mines.

facility as the common galena.

facility as the common galena.

He represents the whole country as abounding in mines of copper, iron and lead, and only requiring the aid of capital and enterprise to make it the most productive section of the continent. Formerly the Indians consealed from the Mexicans and American traders the locality of their mines. Major Steen, during his residence there, was fortunate enough to gain their confidence so far as to be shown the locality of several of their mines, and there he found the remains of the workings of the Jesuits many years ago.

found the remains of the workings of the Jesuits many years ugo.

In this connection, the Major mentions another fact illustrative of the abundance of gold in that region. An Indiaa applied to him for clothing. The Major promised to furnish what he wanted, if he would bring him gold from the Gila. The Indian replied that if he had known it he dould have brought him "handfulls" from the late feast of the Gilenos, for it was plenty there. He went away, and in a few days returned with a pound or more. The Major being absent, the Indian sold it to an interpreter. Of him the Major obtained his sample. It is in California. There can be no question that there is a mineral tract of country on the Gila that will soon attract an immense population.

THE ROCHESTER CONFLAGRATION.

We find in The Rochester Union of Saturday avening a statement of the losses by the late fire in that city, which

we copy:

Rehemish Osburn, proprietor of a large four story brick black, corner of Main and St. Pealsts, lost on sams \$24,000. Insured \$13,000.

Wamsley Brothers, four story block next-east of Osburn's—less on building, \$20,000. This firm occupied the ground floor of the building, extending through from Main to Division st., as a wholesale and retail inillinery and bonnet store, and probably had the most extensive stock of goods of the kind in the State, out of New York City. Their less is very heavy. Many of their goods were removed, but were all more or less damaged. The stock hasbeen estimated at \$89,000. They had on building and stock only \$11,000 insurance, and their less will be not less than \$20,000.

Blossom & Brothers were proprietors of the hotel prop-

been estimated at \$89,000. They had one building and stock only \$11,000 insurance, and their less will be not less than \$50,000.

Blossom & Brothers were propeters of the head property, which was all destroyed, save one store at the cast end of the hotel, and that considerably damaged. The buildings, including stables, cost \$10,000, and were insured, for \$9,900 on the store, partly destroyed.

The Blossom Hotel was occupied by Merses. Landon & Mooney, who had but recently taken possession. Much of their groperty was removed. It is difficult to estimate their loss. They have an insurance of \$4,000 on furniture, and \$2,000 on futures and improvements of the hotel. Their loss is not less than \$7,000. Mr. Landon lost about \$1,000 in personal effects, which were uninsured.

Lynde & O-burn, druggists, lost the most of their stock. Insured \$5,000, which will probably not cover the loss.

Bradstreet & Graves, shoe dealars, lost \$2,000, and their books and papers. They have an insurance of only \$2,000, and have probably saved about \$700 worth of goods.

george C. Maurer, groces, saved a portion of his stock.
His loss may be \$5,000; said to be insured \$3,000.
Outhout & Burtis, grocem, lost a large portion of their stock, worth perhaps \$10,000. Insured \$5,000 or a trifle P. Morris, hair dresser, about \$200.

Wm. McCarthy, drygoods deeler, lost something by re-moval of goods and by water, parhaps \$2,000. Insured. Davy & St. John, keepers of the National Saloon, lost all, but they had an insurance of \$1,500, which will cover their loss.

C. J. Wood, lessee of the Assembly Rooms, lost all his fixtures and wardwrobe, valued at \$2,000. Insured \$700. Miss Fay, proprietor of the large boarding house on St. Paul-st., lost all and no insurance. She is absent from the city, and we have no estimate of the value of her property.

Mr. Rickon, tailor, lost something—how much we have

not learned.

The hoarders at the Blossom Hotel all lost more or less property. We have not been able to learn their respective losses. Justin Day lost \$1,200, and had an insurance

of \$200.

H. N. Shaw kept a livery in the Blossom stables, but saved his horses, carriages, &c. His loss is but a few hundred, and no insurance.

The origin of the fire is not positively known, but supposed to have been accidental. It took in the cook rooms of the National Salcon, in the basement of Osborn's block. It ran up a recess between the blocks in the rear, and soon appeared in the upper stories of the building.

For the redemption of storks.

For Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks.

For the Controns.

Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources.

For the Way Department.

For the May Department.

For the May Department.

For the Larry Department.

For the Larry Department.

TWashing.